

## ANNEX K FIRE SERVICES

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Fires can occur in any part of the Commonwealth, rural and urban, and can be the result of man made, technological, natural, or attack related incidents.
- B. Fire emergencies may reach such magnitudes as to require resources from adjacent local, state, federal, or private organizations.
- C. The potential for a fire due to man made, technological, natural, weapons of mass destruction, or conventional war incidents can result in the same level of mobilization as an actual fire.
- D. Any disaster may necessitate mobilization of fire service resources for the preservation and protection of life and property from threats other than fire.
- E. Incidents of bombings, bomb threats and arson to achieve political concession and public notoriety are becoming more prevalent. Such terrorist and violent activity may result in a potential emergency. There is also the potential for immobilization of local fire service resources through actual or threatened bombing, blackmail, sniping, or other acts of violence, directed at the fire resources.
- F. Civil disturbances frequently result in injuries to persons and property damage. Since explosives and firebombs are not uncommon components of civil disturbances, fire service resources are likely to be mobilized for such occurrences.
- G. Terrorism using fire as a weapon is a possibility. Urban or rural areas could be subjected to such terrorist events.
- H. An enemy attack upon the Commonwealth, or adjacent states, could result in fires of such magnitude as to require utilization of all fire and rescue resources within the state, and could require mutual aid of resources between states and the federal government.
- I. Fire service personnel may assist in rescue operations.
- J. Drought conditions can be a contributing factor to wild land and forest fires. Also, wild land and forest areas are especially vulnerable to arson.
- K. A catastrophic earthquake could result in many urban, rural and wild land fires. Under the worst situation, such fires have the potential to spread rapidly, causing extensive damage and posing serious threats to life and property. Local fire services may be totally committed depending on the specific impact area.

- L. Local fire services may become involved in operations that do not directly involve fires and may be utilized to augment emergency services personnel during major disasters.
- M. All response to a fire incident will be managed using the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

## II. MISSION

To provide for the protection of life and property and to minimize actual or potential fire damage.

## III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. Responsible state agencies will use their existing organizations to perform their mission.
- B. Local jurisdictions will maintain their existing organizations for the control and operation of their units.
- C. Assignment of Responsibilities
  - 1. The Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet through the State Fire Marshal's Office is responsible for coordination of fire services in Kentucky. The State Fire Marshal offers training standards through the State Fire Commission.
  - 2. The Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet through the Division of Forestry is responsible for coordinating fire services in rural areas. However, overall control for determining which fires to fight rests with the State Fire Marshal's Office.
  - 3. The local fire service coordinator is responsible for coordinating fire service operations within the local jurisdiction unless otherwise directed by the State Fire Marshal. All requests for local fire support will be approved by the Fire Marshal's Office.
  - 4. Department of the Army is responsible for fire and rescue operations at Ft. Campbell, Ft. Knox, Lexington-Bluegrass Army Depot and Wolf Creek Dam unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility.
  - 5. U.S. Department of the Interior through the Park Service is responsible for fire service at Mammoth Cave and Cumberland Gap National Parks unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility.
  - 6. U.S. Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service is responsible for fire service in national forests unless the state is asked to assume the

responsibility.

7. The Tennessee Valley Authority is responsible for fire service in the Land Between the Lakes and the land under their control unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility.
8. The Kentucky Community and Technical College System is responsible for providing fire service training through the Fire/Rescue Training Program.
9. The Justice and Public Safety Cabinet is responsible for fire service in state correctional facilities unless local fire services are asked to assume the responsibility.

#### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. The determination of which fires to fight in the Commonwealth is the responsibility of local fire departments and the State Fire Marshal's Office. The U.S. Forest Service is responsible for fire service in national forests unless the state is asked to assume the responsibility. The Kentucky Division of Forestry is responsible for fire service in state forests. How the fire is suppressed is the responsibility of the Fire Chief of the local jurisdiction in which the fire is taking place. The chief of each fire department is responsible for fire prevention in the local jurisdiction.
- B. Operational Readiness Phases
  1. Preparedness Phase
    - a. Develop fire suppression Standard Operating Procedures.
    - b. Determine manpower and equipment available and needed.
    - c. Develop an organization and recruit needed personnel.
    - d. Carry out a training program. Annex W of this Emergency Operations Plan contains information about emergency management training.
    - e. Ensure that personnel concerned are familiar with their responsibilities.
    - f. Develop Standard Operating Procedures for:
      - 1) Recalling off duty personnel;
      - 2) Key personnel line of succession; and
      - 3) Relief scheduling.

- g. Develop plans in cooperation with adjacent states to achieve the best balance of fire service for the Commonwealth in an emergency.
  - h. Develop and conduct tests and exercises.
  - i. Develop procedures for integrating mutual aid and non-fire services resources.
  - j. Develop and maintain an inventory of available manpower and resources.
  - k. Determine the following:
    - 1) Emergency power supply for fixed resources (fire stations, radio base stations, etc.);
    - 2) Emergency fuel supply for apparatus and equipment; and
    - 3) Alternate water sources.
  - l. Upon instructions from the Kentucky Emergency Operations Center, shift to Response Phase.
2. Response Phase
- a. Increased Readiness Period
    - 1) Complete all steps not yet completed under Preparedness Phase.
    - 2) Review and update Fire Service Annex, Standard Operating Procedures and Emergency Resource Inventory Listing.
    - 3) Alert personnel needed to carry out the annex.
    - 4) Carry out any needed exercises and training.
    - 5) Check to ensure that necessary supplies are available and that all equipment is functional.
    - 6) Arrange for transportation of requested supplies, personnel and equipment.
    - 7) Upon instructions from the Kentucky Emergency Operation Center, shift to Emergency Operations Period or return to Preparedness Phase.
  - b. Emergency Operations Period

- 1) Perform fire suppression or mitigation actions that will first save the greatest number of lives and prevent the greatest amount of physical damage.
- 2) Keep records on personnel and equipment made available, work undertaken and hours worked.
- 3) Analyze damage reports to determine the need for outside resources and personnel.
- 4) Ensure the Incident Command System based on NIMS is activated and procedures are followed.
- 5) Request for EMAC assistance will originate from the incident commander and be coordinated by the Kentucky Emergency Operation Center. The Kentucky Firefighters Association - Statewide Fire Service Disaster Response Plan will be the governing document.

### 3. Recovery Phase

- a. Carry out operations as directed by the Emergency Operations Center to save lives and minimize property damage.
  - b. Prepare to revert to Preparedness or Response Phase upon advice of the Emergency Operations Center.
  - c. Finalize records of all operations.
  - d. Critique the operations and make any required changes to the annex and operating procedures.
- C. As specified in the National Response Plan (Firefighting Annex), the firefighting Emergency Support Function (ESF-4) will be responsible for firefighting. This responsibility consists of the management and coordination of federal wildfire suppression operations, as well as, supporting state and local wild land, rural and urban fire service agencies as necessary after a catastrophic earthquake. The federal ESF will operate under the direction of the Operations Assistant Director, Fire and Aviation Management, U.S. Forest Service.
- D. The Kentucky Division of Forestry Fire Management Mobilization Plan will be used for mobilizing personnel and equipment to fight forest fires. The support provided ESF-4 is only for fire suppression and not fire prevention.
- E. Increased Readiness Levels will be initiated by KyEM based on information furnished by the federal government or outside sources. The required actions are explained in Annex D of this plan.

- F. All fire suppression operations will be conducted using the Incident Management System.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

- A. All local fire departments and organizations are responsible for internal administrative support and operations.

VI. GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

- A. National Response Plan, ESF-4, Firefighting
- B. Kentucky Division of Forestry Fire Management Mobilization Plan
- C. Kentucky Fire Fighters Association Statewide Fire Service Disaster Response Plan

VII. APPENDIX

- K-1 Fire Suppression Emergency Actions.

## APPENDIX K-1 FIRE SUPPRESSION EMERGENCY ACTIONS

Upon receipt of a report that a fire of sufficient magnitude or type threatens or is occurring, KyEM and the State Fire Marshal or the Kentucky Division of Forestry will take the following actions.

1. Partially or fully activate the State Emergency Operations Center.
2. Assess the fire situation, including a determination of the fire spread and potential risk area. This includes an estimate of the speed and direction of the wind at the scene.
3. Establish contact with the National Weather Service to ensure adequate forecasting support. Make sure the senior fire service officer at the scene receives all weather information on a timely basis.
4. Keep in communication with the senior fire service officer at the scene to obtain the officer's strategy and the tactics the officer intends to use, plus any requirements for additional manpower, equipment and/or supplies.
5. Evaluate the overall situation. Compare reports from the scene with other reports to obtain an assessment of the situation.
6. Provide the public information officer with the appropriate information for media releases.
7. Coordinate the evacuation of the danger area if required. This includes designating exiting routes for threatened citizens and entrance routes for emergency services.
8. If necessary, request additional assistance from other local jurisdictions, state agencies and federal agencies.
9. Provide for securing the area of operations.
10. Keep emergency service personnel advised of area wind speeds and directions so they can minimize operational problems such as smoke, fumes and dust.
11. Reroute traffic as required on an area basis.
12. Prepare and submit final reports as required.